

NEW JERSEY'S SCANDAL.

NEARLY EVERY COUNTY CLERK IN THE STATE DELINQUENT.

Some Have Not Reported Their Receipts for Judicial Fees for Years—How Officials Have Travelled for Pleasure at the Expense of the State—German Translator Hoffman's Emoluments—About Assemblyman McDermitt's Bank Account.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—Witnesses before the Senate investigating committee to-day were heard on a new scandal. The committee had heard that a Catholic witness, who had testified, said that he did not think he committed perjury if he gave false testimony, as he was sworn on a Protestant Bible. Not much credence was given to the report, but, in order to be on the safe side, a linked new Catholic Bible, adorned with a gold cross, was procured, and all the witnesses to-day were sworn upon it.

Councilor Corbin had received the books and papers of the old State Board of Arbitration, including the minute book. A surprising showing made by the minutes was that there was no record of the meetings of the board since March 18, 1893, or during the past two years of its existence, despite the fact that the Secretary received about \$2,000 a year for salary and traveling expenses.

"What?" exclaimed Senator Skirm, when the announcement was made. "To me it is understood that the expensive Secretary did nothing."

"Yes," replied Mr. Corbin. "He made out all the bills for the members and compiled that report that cost over a thousand dollars to draft."

Mr. Corbin exhibited the report, which the committee had taken out of the Secretary's hands. It will make nearly a thousand printed pages, about a dozen of which cover the report proper. The balance is devoted to testimony taken by the board in labor difficulties, letters from prominent Jerseymen and others glorifying the board as a success.

Senator Ketcham expressed the opinion that "the greatest strikers during that dynasty were the members of the board."

The minute book contained resolutions ordering a long-distance telephone placed in the house of ex-President McDermitt, for which the State paid; the purchase of twenty legislative manuals for the use of the three members and the Secretary, for which the State paid; a resolution directing the board to meet on Monday nights and Tuesdays during the session of the Legislature, at an expense of \$160 for each meeting; a minute showing that the time of the trouble between the Cumberland Glass Company and its employees, which the committee refused the mediation of the board, that the board refused to go ahead and investigate an old charge against the company. The minutes also showed that the board had been asked to investigate the Western Union Telegraph Company, yet that bills had been sent to the State and paid for defense by the board. The minutes also showed that labor troubles had been settled before the board arrived on the scene. There were copies of the bills of the arbitrators should be compiled, verified by affidavits, and the board should be charged. After the receipt of the letters, no bills were submitted to the Governor for approval, and the board was not called into session. There was an entry showing that the board had formally adopted a resolution that they would close their doors on the first of May.

Senator D. Robinson of Freehold, the third member of the board, was asked to explain an attempt was made to get him to acknowledge that he had divided his salary with ex-Senator William H. Martin. Robinson said he had never received a check from Martin, and that he had never received a check from Martin. He said he had never received a check from Martin, and that he had never received a check from Martin. He said he had never received a check from Martin, and that he had never received a check from Martin.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INCOME.

HE INCLUDES HIS \$30,000 SALARY IN HIS RETURN.

And Will Leave It to the Proper Officers to Determine Whether He Shall Pay the Tax on It—No Motion Made for a Rehearing of the Hyde and Pollock Cases—Why the New Regulations Issued to Collectors Cannot Be Enforced in Full.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Cleveland has filled out his income tax blank and will probably make his return to-morrow. In it he has included his salary of \$50,000 as Chief Executive, on which there will be a 2 per cent. tax, leaving to him the sum of \$49,000. He has also included the payment of the tax, Mr. Cleveland has until July 1 to do it, and the constitutional question affecting his salary will undoubtedly have been passed on before that time.

Private Secretary Thurber was asked this afternoon whether the President might make return to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of New York, but Mr. Thurber would give no information on the subject. The tariff law directs that the income tax shall be paid by individuals "to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which they reside." It is said that Mr. Cleveland is uncertain as to whether he should claim Buzzard's Bay or New York city as his place of residence, and that for this reason it is not unlikely that he will send in his return to the Deputy Collector in Washington.

In accordance with the usual custom, Good Friday was observed as a holiday by the Supreme Court of the United States. If any movement had been begun looking to the presentation of a motion for a rehearing of the Hyde and Pollock income tax cases, nothing could have been done to-day. The case of the Judges until to-morrow, if then. The report that a motion for a rehearing of the Moore case would be made is evidently incorrect, as it has not yet been acted upon by the Supreme Court, and therefore there is nothing upon which to base such a proceeding. Such an action is expected by the tax collectors, but they have no information as to what shape it will take.

The regulations issued yesterday by the Internal Revenue division, attorneys say, cannot be enforced in full. It is pointed out that the law requires the taxpayers to keep books, and that the law also requires the taxpayers to keep books, and that the law also requires the taxpayers to keep books. The requirement that returns shall include the amount received from that source, which cannot be enforced, as there is no provision upon which process can be based. The return is not to be made, as there is no provision upon which process can be based. The return is not to be made, as there is no provision upon which process can be based.

Another discrimination made by the law has also been discovered. Attorneys say that the law requires the taxpayers to keep books, and that the law also requires the taxpayers to keep books, and that the law also requires the taxpayers to keep books. The requirement that returns shall include the amount received from that source, which cannot be enforced, as there is no provision upon which process can be based. The return is not to be made, as there is no provision upon which process can be based. The return is not to be made, as there is no provision upon which process can be based.

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ALLEGED PROFIT IN PIER LEASES.

Chamberlain O'Donohue Says There's Absolutely None at Pier 40.

The statement of President E. C. O'Brien at the meeting of the Dock Board on Thursday last, that the New Jersey Steamboat Company had been making big profits for twenty-two years on the pier, brought out this statement yesterday from City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, who is a director of the steamboat company.

"The first place, I want to say that I do not become a stockholder of the New Jersey Steamboat Company until after the leases referred to by Commissioner O'Brien were made. None of the present directors of the company was a stockholder when the leases were made. But that matter is little for the New Jersey line which sublets the pier from our company and the New York line which sublets the pier from the New York line."

"The property between Piers 40 and 41 is owned by the Kingsland estate and is leased by the Kingsland estate to the New Jersey line, which is sublet to the New York line. The use of this bulkhead property costs the New Jersey line \$10,000 a year, and it pays our company only \$2,000 a year for the pier—just what we pay."

"Another thing which must be taken into consideration, too, is that Pier 40 is owned by the Kingsland estate and is leased by the Kingsland estate to the New Jersey line, which is sublet to the New York line. The use of this bulkhead property costs the New Jersey line \$10,000 a year, and it pays our company only \$2,000 a year for the pier—just what we pay."

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